Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
26 Tuesday,	5	1	6 59			
27 Wednesday,	5	2	6 58			
28 Thursday,	5	2	6 58	Last Quarter,	1	1 33 M.
29 Friday,	5	3	6 57	New Moon	8	4 54 M.
30 Saturday,	5	4	6 56	First Quarter,	15	11 31 M.
1 Sunday,	5	4	6 59	Full Moon,	22	4 2 M.
2 Monday.	5	5	6 55			

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

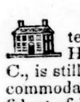
Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...r

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLIVA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Agricultural Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte on the last Saturday in the present month. As business of importance will be to transact, all the members are earnestly requested to be present. And the citizens of the County generally, who feel an interest in the great cause of agriculture and rural economy, are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.

July 17, 1842. 71...tm.

☞ *Journal*, please copy.

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES*,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

64....tf

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday the 4th of August next*, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...r

Notice.

THE balance of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

14 *or* 15 *VALUABL AND LIKELY*

NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this villiage.

ALSO,

Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
J. H. WILSON,
Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. } *Trustees.*
J. W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL,

June 18, 1842. 67...tc

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next*, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 28, 1842. 68...

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber is now ready to commence the above business, and will continue it till the 15th of Oct. Any person wishing to have Carding done, would do well to bring it in immediately, as warm-weather is much the best for carding. Due attention will be given.

W. H. NEEL.

July 19th, 1842. 71...3w.

Congressional.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

On the 8th and 9th July, the discussion on the Tariff was continued by Messrs. *Gwin, R. D. Davis, Saunders, Gordon, Weller, Daniel*, and others, in opposition to protective duties; and Messrs. *Stuart, Summers, Brewster, Morris*, and others, in favor of the highest rate of protection. On the 10th, (says the *Globe*.)

Mr. *Holmes* was entitled to the floor from Saturday; and he spoke through his hour; but so loud was the hum of voices through the hall, and so low were the tones of his voice, that it was only occasionally that we could catch the purport of his observations. He was understood to give his decided opposition to the bill before the committee, and to the policy which its supporters designed to pursue. He said it was by one of the most extraordinary expedients that it was now proposed to fill an exhausted treasury; it was a contradictory project, because it sought to raise revenue by a measure which imposes duties that would be exclusive, and therefore would defeat the purpose which was avowed.—They were told that this country was going begging amongst the brokers of Wall street and the bankers in England, for the disposal of its stock; and it was now attempted to renovate the credit of the country by giving away their land revenue. If they had the constitutional right thus to deprive the General Government of that revenue, he did not deem it either right or patriotic to do so at this particular juncture. He was understood to say that the next Congress would discover a deficit of $12,000,000, and therefore there would be required either a further imposition of duties, or a resort to a new loan. And how was the loan to be obtained? Who will lend? Capitalists? On what? Either on credit or on substance; but the substance was gone, and with it, credit was gone too. Would they then resort to an export duty? He pointed out the effects of direct taxation, as exemplified in some of the States of this Union, whose people were ground down by State taxes. He advised the committee, then, not to impose duties that should be exclusive in their operation.

He was then understood to enter upon a constitutional argument, for the purpose of showing that Congress had no authority to impose duties to encourage domestic manufuctures. He denied that it was given by the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution. He took a review of all the measures which had occupied the attention of Congress, from its origin to the present period, bearing on this subject; but, for the reason assigned above, a full report is for the present deferred.

Mr. *Lewis* of Alabama commenced by observing that he seldom addressed the House, and would not do so on the present occasion, were it not for the prominent importance that he attached to the bill on the table. He looked upon that bill not only as the leading measure of the session, but as the leading measure of the Whig party—that measure to which all others had tended, and that measure which, if consummated, would carry into full effect the policy of that party. Mr. L. viewed it as the return to that disastrous system of measures under which the country was now suffering, and suffering with an intensity unknown and unparalleled in its history. He hesitated not to say that the sufferings of the country under tariffs, banks, internal improvements, and other kindred Whig measures, were greater than those produced by the last war with Great Britain.

That system commenced first with a Bank of the United States; then followed the tariffs of 1824 and 1828; then came the system of internal improvements, which was presented with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS;] then in the distribution of the surplus revenue; then in an inflation of the currency, unparelleled since the days of John Law; and, finally, in a system of bankruptcy pervading the country from one end to the other. Now, having run this disastrous course, the Whig party, deaf to the admonitions of experience, were for returning to it again, and producing all those ruinous results which the country has heretofore witnessed. All these measures originated in special legislation for special interests, intended for the benefit of the few, and not of the many—interests of a clique and class, in opposition to the general interests of the country; and he would say again, that if this measure should be passed, he would look upon it as a consummation of the schemes devised for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many. Monopolists had always found it their interest to associate together; and it was by association that they were enabled to accomplish their objects. If a bank party would pass a tariff, then a tariff party would pass a bank; and thus the one measure would bring on the other. The debt in which the nation was involved, Mr. L. looked upon as the work of these associate interests—a debt which, he said, was created not for war, and not for any unforeseen misfortune, but brought on by premeditated and designed extravagance. Two years ago we were out of debt, and it was to build up these associate interests that this debt was created; and the way was prepared for it, by resorting to a system of extravagance unexampled in the history of the conutry. Having established this debt, we had substituted for the old system of internal improvements the new system of distribution—a system to distribute the Federal revenue among the States—which, in his view, was more profligate and more wasteful than the old system of internal improvements. You are now (said Mr. L.) about passing a bill which must, in the end, lead to the consummation of the system, by bringing us to the assumption of the State debts. He knew that at this time there were few who would have the courage to avow that they were in favor of assumption; but he knew that there were many who were not yet prepared to go for it, but who would embrace it with alacrity when they thought the proper time had arrived. He knew, too, that many of the Whig party were opposed to it altogether; but so sure as men's opinions and characters were influenced by circumstances, so sure would the Whig party, when the time came, vote for the measure. The principle of assumption had already been recognised, by passing the distribution act. What more could gentlemen do, after thus admitting that they could distribute the Federal revenue for State purposes?

Accoding to all his conceptions of free governments, they were instituted solely for the protection of life, liberty, and property; and he, therefore, looked upon the whole scheme of distribution as at war with the principles for which this Government was created. He looked upon the system of protective tariffs and distribution as the grossest and most unjust species of favoritism. It took from one man to give to another; and it took from one State to give to another. In amounted to nothing more than the right of Government to destroy property at the will of the Government. He would rather repudiate his debt, or fail to pay it from inability, than make another pay it for him; and he would not hesitate to say that he would rather repudiate the debt of Alabama than make this Government pay it. The distribution act was but one step in the system of subsidizing the States. We shall (said Mr. L.) not only have to assume the State debts, but we shall have to support the State Governments by duties on imports—by deluding the people, walking on the blind side of them, and taking taxes from them without their knowledge—a system unworthy of the spirit of the age, unworthy of our institutions, and unworthy of the intelligence of the people.

The schemes of these associated interests (said Mr. L.) were to be consummated for the Presidential contest of 1844; and if the principles to which he had referred were to prevail, he would not turn on his heel to make a President. If, said he, we are to have these associate interests of tariff, bank, and internal improvements, he knew not the man who would be so fit to rule over the country as the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS;] but, believing that the people of this country were too intelligent long to submit to such a system, he hoped that the days of such politicians were numbered. He would say nothing of this bill with regard to its gross violation of the compromise act. The compact, however, made by that act, had been faithfully kept by the South. We submitted to it (said Mr. L.) for nine years; the manufacturers enjoyed the protection that it gave, as witnessed by the fact that it was the only time they had been quiet since the tariff of 1816—and, indeed, they never were more prosperous than they were in 1840. But it was proposed by this bill, not only to supersede, but to violate the spirit of the compromise act. It was proposed, not only to raise the scale of duties beyond what was promised in that act, but to violate that provision which declared that the Government should be economically administered.

Yet we are told (said Mr. L.) that it is a revenue measure. Why it was to be called a revenue measure, when it was a scheme for violating the compromise act, he did not know. It had as few features of a revenue measure as any bill that could be possibly imagined. His friend from Virginia [Mr. *J. W. Jones*] had demonstrated that, on some articles, the drawbacks would exceed the revenue; while the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. *Adams*] had admitted that, on at least ten millions, the duties would be prohibitory; and instead of calculating the revenue on ninety millions of imports, he estimated them on eighty. Now, he believed that the importations would be less, and that we should, therefore, collect less than the gentleman counted on. He did not believe that the manufacturers were so poor that they could not undersell the foreign manufacturer when the duties were raised so high; and he thought that much more of the duties would amount to a prohibition than gentlemen thought for. Gentlemen need not base their calculations on the importations of former years. There would be now no aids from an inflated currency; no aids from stocks sold abroad, to be returned to us in manufactured goods; but we should have to import under a currency reduced almost to a specie standard, and under that of pecuniary embarrassment, which crippled the means of individuals as well as the States. The revenue would then fall short, and we should have to resort to a property tax; and when that time came, the manufacturers, instead of finding protection, would have to contribute to the support of Government.

But, Mr. L. asked, where was the justice, where the propriety of throwing the whole burdens of Government on imports? Where was the propriety of selecting one branch of industry for the purpose of drawing from it the contributions which should come from all? But it was argued that revenue was the object, and that the burden would fall on the consumer. Then, if it was true that the tax fell on the consumers only, why not lay it on the manufacturers, who might, in their turn, throw it off on the consumers? But (said Mr. L.,) under this system, while we pay twenty millions of taxes to the Government, we pay infinitely more for increasing the value of domestic manufactures; and, in paying this twenty millions into the coffers of the Government, at least one hundred and sixty millions more went into the pockets of the manufacturers. Mr. L. here went into a calculation to prove the truth of this position. It had been asked, if the protection already enjoyed by the manufacturers was sufficient, how was it that they were not prosperous? He believed that, compared with other interests of the country, they were prosperous; though not so much so as in 1840 and 1841, as they are feeling the effects of the pressure which now bears on all other interests of the country. One evidence of their prosperity was the amount of the exports; and he would here remark, that the exports of our manufactures never were so large as they were in 1840 and 1841, which were the last years of which we had any account. Now, if they were brought to such a state of distress by the operation of the compromise act, how happened it that they were able not only to supply the home market, but to export largely? He had tables to show that, while the imports of manufactures were in a state of gradual reduction, and that we were coming nearer and nearer every year to the Chinese policy of shutting out the products of other countries, the exports had, in the years he had mentioned, greatly increased. Mr. L. also referred to some interesting facts collected from the census tables, as showing the prosperity of the manufacturing interest, compared with other interests of the country. By these tables, it appeared that the number of persons engaged in agriculture was over three millions; and the amount of their products was $749,153,471—equal to $213 71 to each person. The number employed in manufactures was 791,745; and their products—the amount the reporter could not catch—was equal to $500 14 cents to each person. Mr. L. also showed, from the same tables, the amount of capital employed in agriculture and manufactures, and that the profits were nearly three times as much in the latter as in the former. Notwithstanding these facts, gentlemen who supported the manufacturing interests had the boldness to come forward and ask that the agriculturists should be taxed for their benefit, on the pretence of being protected from foreign competition. Now he would ask, how long were they to be protected from foreign competition?

We have had (said Mr. L.) this burden on our shoulders from 1816 till this time; and the manufacturers, who said in the commencement of the system, that all they wanted was protection for a short time, to enable them to stand alone, were still clamorous for protection, and for the same reasons.—When, then, was the system to cease? It certainly was a burden to agriculture—that must be admitted by all; for, if manufactures could not be brought in cheaper from foreign countries than they could be produced here, why impose protective duties?—Was this thing to last always? Was there no period to which they were to look forward when manufactures could be supported without imposing additional burdens on the rest of the community?—Now they were as keen for protection as they were in 1816, and more so; for they then came, cap in hand, and begged as a favor what they now demanded as a right.

It was his deliberate conviction (Mr. L.) said that high duties never could increase the prosperity of the manufacturer. They began at the wrong end. Instead of asking for protection to increase the prices of their products, they should produce cheaper; and this was the only way to become more prosperous. They could not, by legislation, change the laws of trade, which were of Divine origin.—They could not fix factitious prices, and keep them up higher than in the markets of the world; because the smuggler would interpose and become the vindicator of free trade. He had been informed, from the best authority, that the price of smuggling now in New York was 30 per cent. on the foreign value; and that there were persons there who would contract to deliver goods at this rate, which covered also freight and insurance. It appeared to him that, if he had wished to frame a bill for the encouragement of smuggling, this, of all others, would answer the purpose best. Foreign goods would be smuggled in on the Northeastern frontier, while the lawful trade on the Atlantic seaboard would be greatly diminished. New York would sink, and Buffalo would rise on its ruins.

He contended that there must be a proper reciprocity between the seller and the buyer, in order to produce a healthy state of trade. The life of business was competition. The whole was a game of competition. Unless we sought the markets of the world for our productions, we could claim no advantage over the savage. What were the benefits of civilization, except that by the aid of machinery it enables the inhabitants to have clothing or other conveniences which the savage could not? Were our manufacturers to be satisfied with the home market? If they went beyond the home market, duties would do no good. But gentlemen had said that we had not the same advantage of capital and labor as England, and therefore we needed the aid of a protective tariff. He (Mr. L.) contended that if England could manufacture so much cheaper, then we were engaged in the business at a losing rate, and the sooner we abandon it the better. But we had, in many respects, superior advantages to England—cheaper house rent, water-power, provisions, and, he was about to say, cheaper government; but he almost doubted whether taxes paid in England exceeded those contributed by our united Federal, State, and county Governments.

In answer to the argument that we should impose retaliatory duties, he should say that the universality of ratalıation would destroy its effect. Let the iron manufacturer have protection alone, and you make him rich. But give the same protection to all other manufacturers, and you destroy the benefit of any particular one. It was like one gentleman rising to address the Chair: he was certain he had the floor. But let a dozen rise at once, it would take away the advantage of any separate man.

Mr. L. took a view of the state of things in England, and the disadvantages under which the laborer there had to live. Let those burdens be taken off—the tax on his bread and meat—and the manufacturers here could not begin to contend with those in that country. They could barely do it now.—He referred to the fact that Sir Robert Peel had lately proposed a reduction of the duties in England. Thus, whilst that country was unbinding its fetters, we were putting on more.

He argued that another result of increased duties at this time would be an expansion of our currency. It would raise the price of foreign goods, which could not be sold here as now. The effect would be, that specie would come here in return for our exports, and the money level in this country would be raised. Production would be increased, and the country become apparently prosperous, whilst it was in fact in no better condition than before the increased duties were imposed.

Mr. *Botts* obtained the floor, and addressed the committee at length, chiefly in opposition to the legality of the course pursued by the Executive, in issuing circulars to the collectors of the customs, and in favor of an impeachment of the President.

Mr. *C. J. Ingersoll* spoke his hour, in the course of which he delivered an able and ingenious speech in favor of moderate and necessary protection. He commenced with an historical synopsis of various stages of this country, commencing with the period preceding its independence, when trade was free, government cheap, and when there were no direct taxes. From that he proceeded to notice the subsequent stages, amongst which he enumerated the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the several wars in which the country was involved, the various tariffs which have been adopted, nullification, compromise, and all the circumstances and conditions of the people, with which those events have been attendant.

He went through an enumeration of various articles of American manufacture, and, in some lumin

ous remarks, recapitulated the articles of personal utility which he used of American produce; and he gave the committee three postulates: first, that they could not if they would, and he trusted they would not if they could, dispense with protection; for national protection was nothing more nor less than national existence. The next question was, what was protection? As a moderate, medium man, he laid down the position that permanent and the lowest practicable duties were the most protective. And, finally, cash payments. These were his positions, and these he variously illustrated; but he was not very distinctly heard at the reporter's desk.

Mr. *Warren* then addressed the committee principally in reply to Messrs. *Black* and *Cooper*; but he also opposed a high protective tariff.

Mr. *Hunter* addressed the committee in a beautiful speech in favor of the principles of free trade. The lateness of the hour at which it was concluded, prevents anything but a faint sketch for this day's paper.

He expressed his astonishment that, in this enlightenened age, the exploded doctrines of a high protective tariff should be revived. When other nations were advancing with the progressive spirit of the times, and laying down their restrictive armor, this country was asked to revive a policy that would better become the empire of Mehemet Ali, than such a nation as ours.

He drew a contrast between what appeared to him to be the policy of the two parties in this country—the one endeavoring to administer the Government for the benefit of the few, and the other looking to its stability in the support of the many, equal benefits, and impartial legislation. The one party seemed disposed to tax more for private than for public pusposes; whilst the other desired no more taxation than what was required to support the Government reduced to a footing of strict economy.

Now that the tariff had been reduced by the operation of the compromise act, he thought the most favorble opportunity was afforded to the Democratic party to carry out, and render permanent, its policy. He referred to the arguments used to soften the rigor of the bill, and expressed the hope that the Democratic party would enter into no alliance with its advocates. Any alliance between the two parties on this behalf would, he thought, be false and hollow; and he believed the great issue between them would be upon the question of a protective tariff.

Some gentlemen here advocated a revenue tariff; others a revenue tariff, with incidental protection; whilst others, bolder and more frank, avowed themselves in favor of protection, independent of other considerations. He proceeded to show that the bill was framed so as not to be a revenue tariff but entirely protective, and imposing duties which would fall heaviest on the poor man, and very lightly upon the luxuries of the rich. It could not be a tariff bill for revenue, because no man could reasonably believe that $27,000,000 would be collected from $79,000,000 of imports.

As his friend from Alabama [Mr. *Lewis*] had shown in his able speech this morning, it would cost but 30 per cent. to have goods smuggled in at New York. The averge rate of duty in this bill was 36 per cent. This, he thought, would not be paid. He instanced the smuggling so extensively carried on on the Northwestern frontiers, where the custom-houses did not pay the expenses of keeping them up—to such a great degree was smuggling carried on. Under such circumstances, then, might not this tariff be a measure which would build up the lake borders at the expense of the Atlantic shores?

He illustrated the operation of a high tariff on the agricultural classes, and the crying injustice which they suffered. He discussed the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; and maintained that, if it differed from a protective tariff, it was only in degree. He drew a vivid and stirring picture of the present situation of England, and the influence of the restrictive system in producing the deplorable state of things there. Why should we adopt the same policy here? Should we confine ourselves to the narrow market of this country—restricting our trade to the dimensions of the Chinese shoe? He thought not. The principles of free trade must prevail. The high tariff might carry at this time; but the cry throughout the land would be "repeal," until the country was stripped of its restrictions.

Mr. *Allen* of Maine addressed the House at length in favor of a high tariff and the protective principle.

Mr. *Dean* followed on the opposite side of the question, contending for a low tariff and an economical Government. He said he should write out his remarks.

Mr. *James Irvin* spoke for one hour in advocacy of protection.

Mr. *Jacob Thompson*, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee in opposition to the principles embodied in the bill. He was induced, as he said, to do so, because he believed it to be his duty to express what he felt to be the opinions of his constituents. He was surprised to see the dogmas which had been asserted in the debate. It had been asserted that the duties proposed would fall upon no one; that they would not be oppressive; that they would afford relief to the people; and, also, that the impositon of duties would make articles become cheaper. The gentleman who held this argument turned around and declared that this tariff was necessary to protect the labor of America against the pauper labor of Europe.

So gentlemen, too, had actually asserted that the producer paid the tax imposed on imports, and that the burdens were not borne by the consumer. It really seemed that they had found the philosopher's stone, and a mode by which the Government could be supported without taking anything out of the pockets of the people! These gentleman, too, had appealed to the cotton-growers, and maintained that even they would require protection against the competition of India. He should argue the question as if we were all consulting the interests of each other. The first principle he laid down was, that if Congress imposed duties, they must be paid by some one. The $27,000,000 of duties must be paid by the people of the United States, inhabiting a great country, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. John's—a people with diversified occupations, climate, and soil. The diversified interests of such a country—the shipping of Maine—manufactures of Massachusets—wool of Vermont—grain and commerce of New York—the tobacco and numerous products of the middle States—the cotton and rice of the South—all these, he thought, it would be the policy of the patriotic mind to allow to pursue their own course, assigning to each man the pursuit which pleased him best. His policy would be to leave them all undisturbed, and afford bounties to none.

Suppose the Government could be supported without any taxation whatever: suppose the proceeds of the sales of the public lands would support the Government, and no necessity existed for impost duties: would it not be a boon to the country?—Would it not be a blessing to have no taxes? He was prepared for the answer which some gentlemen would give to this question. He was aware that there were many who would say that, without taxation, the country would be ruined. Why so? Was there any reason for it? Could not the citizen of Massachusetts become a citizen of Mississippi, or of any other State? In this country, should a man fail in one occupation, or in one section of the country, he had but to go to another, and there invest his means. The object of government, as he conceived, was to give equal rights, privileges, and protection to all the citizens living under it. Interests had, however, grown up in this country, under the influence of partial legislation, and those interests now called for further bounties from the Government.

He entered into a history of the rise and progress of the protective-tariff policy since the close of the late war with England—its augmentation in 1824–'28, and its reduction since 1833. He proceeded to show that the manufacturers would have adequate protection, even at 20 per cent.; and quoted, on this head, the authority of his friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. (C. J. Ingersol,) who, he regretted, had made such a strange speech. He argued that the manufacturer of Massachusetts should not insist upon further bounties.

The next point to which he wished to bring the attention of the committee was, how this bill compares with the tariff 1828. A gentleman from Pennsylvania yesterday said that was an excessive tariff, and so far as he (Mr. THOMPSON) knew the voice of his constituents, he was enabled to say that he knew not one who was in favor of the protective tariff of 1828, whether Whig or Democrat; for both denounced it as a bill of abominations. They were necessarily, then, opposed to the bill now before the committee, which had all the odious features of the bill of 1828—if, indeed, it was not more onerous and more oppressive. Amongst other features of the bill, was the preservation of cash duties. In 1828 there was a credit system; and that aided and facilitated importations. But here it was intended to change the system in that respect. There might, also, be 5 per cent. added for home valuation; but the cash principle first demanded attention. In the bill of 1828 there were also the two principles which his constituents condemned—the one the minimum, and the second the most oppressive in the bill; for it made the poor man bear unequal burdens in the support of the Government.

The honorable gentleman here entered into a minute and detailed statement of the operation of the bill on cheap cottons, and complained of the disingenuousness of the friends of these bill, and their want of candor towards the people. He next alluded to the article of wool, respecting which his statements were full and elaborate. He compared the bearings of the bill on the cotton-planter as contradistinguished from the wool-grower, and also from the consumer. He explained the oppressive nature of the cash duties, and then proceeded to comment on the duties on blankets, flannels, and cotton bagging, and asked if the hemp-grower was entitled to oppress the cotton-grower? If so, it would drive the cotton-grower to expedients, which he specified. He imagined that this was an inducement with Western men to support the protective tariff; for if they could get protection for their hemp, they were willing to extend it to others, for the protection extended to them; and hence he was strengthened in an impression that it was to be fastened upon the country by a combination of interests.

He next alluded to the iron interest, which called for protection, to a want of which they attributed their failure, when, in fact, it was solely attributable to the bad management of their business. He also controverted the position which had been taken by several gentlemen, that duties did not increase the cost to the consumer; and, after a full review, he called upon the committee to pause ere it adopted such a bill of abominations as that under consideration. A tax for revenue alone should be laid, and not a tax which would strike at the commerce and destroy the industry of any portion of the country; for one of the first principles of our Government was equal rights and equal privileges. And, again, in laying a tax for revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, he believed it should be laid with reference to less than the present expenditure of the General Government. He believed even the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration were too great and too extravagant, and he believed they could be much reduced below the amount proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1823 the expenses of our Government were not $10,000,000; and this year they were to be $27,000,000, according to a table which had been prepared at the other end of the Capitol.—Since 1823 the population has increased seventy-five per cent.—making a total of about seventeen millions and a half; and, with an economical administration of their affairs, he believed the standard of 1823 might be applied to the present period, and, if calculated in proportion to the increase of population, the amount would still be much less than that now contemplated.

He condemned the distribution feature of the bill, but, from recent circumstances, he was enabled to entertain a hope. He glanced at the project for the assumption of State debts; and as his time was nearly expired, he said he would not enter upon the other subjects which he had designed to notice.

TAX ON COTTON BAGGING.

The bill which has just passed the House contains a tax on cotton-bagging of five cents the square yard. Under the bill of 1832, it was three and a half cents the yard. And Mr. *Davis* of Kentucky admitted, in his remarks, that the manufacturer had flourished under this duty, and that the manufacture had trippled in the last few years.

The chairman of the committee (Mr. *Fillmore*) stated that this duty of five cents the square yard was only about 25 per cent. ad valorem. This shows a total ignorance of the subject. The article from Inverness or Dundee costs from ten to thirteen cents. But the duty is five cents the square yard, and the article is from forty-two to forty-four inches wide. Now, thirty-six inches square is the square yard; and this leaves from six to eight inches by thirty-six inches on every running yard, which is the cost of the article. Then, instead of being 25 per cent. ad valorem, if the article cost ten cents, it is five cents on the thirty-six inches square, besides the six by thirty-six, which would aso make very nearly one cent additional tax in the running yard—that is, forty-two to forty-four inches wide. It would then, in fact, be very near six cents on the running yard. And if the article cost ten cents, it would be 60 per cent. ad valorem; and if it cost thirteen cents, it would be a little over 46 per cent. This, then, is the tax in reality imposed upon the single article of cotton-bagging. This differs, in one respect, from any other article upon which you impose taxes. It is consumed, exclusively, by the cotton-planter. The argument as to other things is, that they are consumed generally by the whole community; and thus equalize themselves by all bearing them alike, according to their consumption. But here is an article of prime necessity to one class alone in the community, upon which a tax is imposed of the highest rate, under the bold and ignorant assertion that it is a little below the general duties imposed upon other articles for revenue. It takes with large bales of cotton six yards, and with small five to five and a half yards per bale. Now, with the tax at six cents the running yard, (as we have shown,) it amounts to thirty-six cents per bale; and every planter who raises 100 bales, thus pays $36 as a tax to Kentucky to prepare his cotton for shipment, and is a direct tax upon exports. We have not calculated the tax upon the rope also. But suppose that the cotton crop amounts to 2,000,000 bags, the tax on cotton bagging would amount to $720,000. Does any one suppose this kind of unjust and reckless legislation is to last? If so, he is mistaken; for when the majority in Congress is changed, (and changed it will be,) the first thing will be to move upon such objects as are clearly unequal and unjust, and upon which an unfair tax has been levied by the leaders of monopoly. The consequence of this unfair move in the Kentucky delegation, to secure enormous profits to those few who have control over the cotton-bagging, will be to endanger finally their stability and permanent prosperity. The argument of Mr. DAVIS was, to protect their labor against the cheap labor of Asia, engaged in furnishing a cheap article for cotton bagging, &c. And yet we hear it said that Asiatic cotton is destined to destroy American cotton-planters by cheapness. Now, we submit if the gentlemen who make this cry ought not also to have some regard for American labor engaged in raising cotton, as well as that engaged in cotton bagging; and yet they impose additional taxes upon the producer of the raw material for the exclusive benefit of their labor, in utter disregard of the right and interests of those from whom they receive the greatest benefit. If these things are persisted in, it will drive the cotton-planter to use his own cotton for bagging, and to raise his own supplies entirely; and then the Kentucky monopolisers of cotton bagging will be indebted to the *exalted wisdom* and *sound reason* of their present Representatives for having killed the goose for the golden egg.—*Globe.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

"*There is something rotten in Denmark.*"

Mr. LORING: My suspicions, which were excited before, are now *alarmed*, that all is not right, with our Governor's management of the funds of the Literary Board. Depend upon it, that if there was not something *very wrong*, there would be no cause for so much mystery, concealment and shameful misrepresentation, as appears to have been studiously practised by him, about the affairs of this Board. I will here sum up a few of these circumstances, and, from them, appeal to every honest and patriotic citizen whether it is not time "*to cry aloud and spare not.*" In the late numbers of "One of the People," who writes for the Register, and of "Cumberland," who writes for the Standard, these developments have been made: First, That since the public accounts were published last fall, the Literary Board have ben buying the Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Second, That that Company is totally insolvent, as appears by numerous executions against it, which are returned "No property to be found." Third, That there is not the shadow of any authority in law, to warrant the investment of the public money in these Bonds. Fourth, That it smells of *repudiation*, as if the Governor expected that the public debt of this Company would fall upon the State, and he meant to throw the loss upon the School fund, believing the Legislature would not levy a tax to pay it.—Fifth, That favoritism must have been practised in purchasing these Bonds at a higher price from particular persons, or else, why not a public notice, given through the newspapers, to afford all the citizens an equal right to compete, and the State a better chance to purchase at a low price?

Again: I was present at Fayetteville, on the 7th of June, and heard the Governor make some awkward explanations of these matters, which excited the astonishment of many of the knowing ones present. He was charged with violationg the solemn pledge he gave in his Inaugural Address, that he meant to be Governor of the State and not of a Party, by appointing *all Whigs* on this Board, and especially appointing Gales, a *partisan Editor and a reputed bankrupt.* His first reply was, that he could find no suitable persons of the Democratic party in Raleigh. When asked, Why then not appoint a more suitable person than Gales from the Whig party? he replied that the Board had not *loaned or invested* any money since Mr. Gales' appointment—that it had not the power to do so, because the Legislature of 1840-41 had appropriated the proceeds of the fund to Common Shools, and therefore an insolvent person was as good a member as any other person, *for the Board handled no money.*

Now every intelligent person knows that the Board is authorized to invest or loan out the *capital or principal*, although the interest or proceeds is appropriated to Common Schools; and that the money is drawn out of the Treasury by the Governor's warrant, which he may give to whom he pleases, the Board may handle the money.

Again: In the same speech, the Governor admitted that he knew that Nat. J. King was a defaulter, *but that he gave his note for the money.*—Yes! That answer did not, however, meet the points of the charge: Frst, A note was not the money. Second, His bond was better than the note.—Third, As a public defaulter, Nat. J. King, under our Constitution, was not eligible to the Assembly, and ought not to have been allowed to hold his seat there. The Governor knowing this, kept it concealed from the people during the Legislature of 1841, and that year until Nat. ran away. Yet the Governor, during the hard cider canvass of 1840, had bitterly denounced "honest Levi" for not *hunting out and informing against defaulters.*

Again: The Governor admitted he knew the Treasurer had not performed the duty required of him by the Legislature to give the Legislature *the names of the debtors* to the Literary Board—but replied that Mr. Barnes *saw* all the Bonds and might have done it. Yes! but Mr. Barnes in his report says, that was not his duty: it was the Treasurer's, and he presumed the Treasurer would do his duty—that the Committee were only required to report on the solvency of the Bonds. The Governor here looked very blank. Why, when he saw the Treasurer had not done his duty by giving the names of the debtors, did he not send them in himself? for he has the custody of the Bonds. Why did he appoint such a man as Mr. Gales? Why put the fund under the exclusive control of his own party? Why be guilty of the shameful assertion, that the Board had no power to loan or invest money and had no control over it? Why invest the money in the Bonds of an insolvent Company, against law and right? Why if he did, did he not advertise for all the citizens to have an equal chance to sell their Bonds, and the State to get them at the lowest price?

Yet this is the man who abused Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury, without mercy or truth!!—This is the candidate of the Clay Whigs in North Carolina!!! If this Clay party remain in power two years more, look out good people, for taxes, when your money is gone! I again ask, Why this concealment and strange management, if things are all right?

MACON.

A General Council of the Cherokees have passed a law that all spirituous liquors found at any time in their nation, shall be poured out on the ground.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard.

SIR: My grandfather was a whig and a soldier of the Revolution—my father inherited the same political creed, and from him I derived all my political sentiments. My father and grandfather were both opposed to a National Bank; and when I heard Mr. Badger pronounce the charge of an intention of the Whig party to establish a National Bank, *false and unfounded*, I was induced to believe that the great Whig revival of 1840 was based upon Revolutionary Whig principles, and hence my co-operation and devotion. Indeed, I went for Tip and Ty, without a wherefore or a why.

Never was any man more completely deceived than I have been. The call of the Extra Session of Congress alarmed me. But when a National Bank Bill was passed, and when Mr. Badger, and the Cabinet, became so enraged at the Presidentail veto of the Bill, as to get mad and cut out for home, denouncing the man of our own choice, I became convinced, so far from our success being a revival of Revolutionary Whigism, it was the establishment of the Adams and Hamilton Federalism that was intended by our leaders; and I challenge any intelligent man to any other conclusion.

Sir, I am a Republican, and ever have been so, and having been deceived and misled, the only atonement I can make, is to acknowledge it before my God and my country; and if for doing so I may be charged with being a Loco Foco, I shall console myself with the reflection that none but a pipe-laying federalist will do so.

I shall no doubt be denounced as a deserter from the self-called Whig ranks. Be this as it may, I tell you, and through you the people, a political crisis is rapidly approaching that is to shake the very foundation of this Republic. It may for a time be permitted to exist in name, but not in fact. The political horizon is overspread with the most awful forebodings. The regardlessness of the Constitution by the National Legislature—their stretch after power—their sacrifice of principle and long strides to consolidated Government, must be apparent to all who do not close their eyes wilfully.

Indeed, the issue is already made up, and now presented to the people, between a Bank Aristocracy and the Constitution of the country; and upon which they must again decide. But let the people remember the party now in power promised they would take the Government with its forty million of debt, as asserted by them, and administer it cheaper, and give us more prosperous times than we then had.

And how were they to do it? Thro' a Bank? Such a report was false and unfounded. And now upon these promises we gave them the administration. They found no debt outstanding, compared with their assertion—times have grown abundantly worse—the country running more deeply in debt than they had complained of—given a rich widow some thirty thousand dollars—and home they come, foaming, fretting, and cursing the man of their own choice. And for what? He vetoed the Bank Bill.

Now can any man blame me for deserting such a set of politicians? Who will trust them farther than the next elections? My own mind is made up, not only against them, but all who have been so confiding as to be misled by them, myself included.

A DUPE.

From the Madisonian.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

As soon as the tariff distribution bill passes the House, perhaps on Saturday next, John Minor Botts, (if he be not in the mean time frightened from his purpose by the Madisonian,) will rise in his place and prefer articles of impeachment against the Chief Magistrate of our country. Immediately a resolution will be adopted by a Clay whig caucus majority, declaring the President's *legal* "inability" to discharge the duties and powers of his office while his trial shall be pending in the Senate.

"It will not be a joint resolution—for that, by the Constitution, (which they would not *appear* to overthrow at the onset,) would have to be approved by the President. But they will regard it as a law. They will *consider* the President suspended. The tariff distribution bill will then be *rushed* through the Senate and signed by *Mangum*. Mangum must retire to his boarding house, if the White House is not surrendered to him, and act as President of the United States. He will be regarded as such by the Federalists, and obeyed accordingly.

"In the meantime, the *Constitutional President* (always conforming to the provisions of that sacred instrument) will retain his seat, although not recognised as the Chief Magistrate by the Federal Clay whig majority.

"Mangum may require the office holders to *obey* him, and inasmuch as most of the important offices are filled by the minions and sycophants of Clay, it is probable they will yield obedience. Those who do *not*, can be easily *removed.*

"The session will be prolonged. The sweets of supreme command will not be relinquished by the powers that be, until the last possible moment. The trial will be purposely contiued for months.

"In the mean time a *duplicate* Cabinet may be appointed, should the old one prove refractory. There may be a struggle for the possession of the archives. Some of the Cabinet Ministers have their marble tenements pretty well garrisoned, and will doubtless be found to have hearts bold enough to defend them.

"Thus the reign of terror commences. *We* will be among the first of its victims. And we pray Heaven that we may not live to witness the utter, hopeless, complete prostration of LIBERTY!

"It is said that most of the Army and Navy officers are the partisans of the Dictator—but, thank God! we have reason to believe that the *rank and file* are not. If any of the officers should be found willing to obey the mandates of the Royal Deputy, we have full confidence in the sterling patriotism of the *bone and sinew* of the land.

"May that Almighty God who watched over us, and protected us in the gloom of the Revolution, not forsake us in the present crisis! He who now occupies the Presidential chair was called thither by the voice of our Heavenly Father. We place our trust in HIM. HE will not forsake us. HE will still guard for our glorious Constitution, and shield our Constitutional President against the wicked assaults of all political blacklegs and inebriate traitors.

"Our country cannot be doomed to fall thus ignobly. The Republic cannot be thus sacrificed to appease the ambition of a few reckless, unprincipled demagogues, who could never obtain the power they seek by means of the ballot-boxes.

"An impeachment was once meditated and *moved* against THOMAS JEFFERSON, the Apostle of Democracy. *Then*, Henry Clay was a Democrat. When this Bottonian prototype rose to prefer his charges, Mr. Clay sprang to the floor, and cried out, "*Mr. Speaker, the gentleman soils the floor upon which he stands!*"

"Is it any wonder, then, that the ardent and zealous disciple of Jefferson Democracy should share the fate of his illustrious predecessor? But Mr. Clay is not there to rebuke the mover. And were he present, would he do it? He is no longer a Democrat! But if the mover of the resolution in the case of Jefferson deserved the rebuke which he received, and which in our opinion he eminently merited, what ought to be said of the unworthy being who has avowed his determination to impeach President Tyler?

"We fear not the result. We know that the President is as spotless as Washington, in his official capacity. What "treason, high crime, or misdemeanor," has he committed? None! and his accusers know it. But they are resolved to suspend him, that they may, in the interval, fix upon the country the fangs of their Federal measures?

"He will be acquitted, triumphantly acquitted, and comforted and sustained, by the unanimous voice of the nation!

"But the reign of terror, however short, may fix a stigma upon our Republican system of Government. But the usurpers will be punished. Their reign will be brief as it will be inglorious, and the penalty will be adequate to the offence."

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:
FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the Peopel choose?

☞ TICKETS FOR GOVERNOR

Can be had in any quantity at this Office—price $2 per thousand. Orders should be sent immediately, accompanied with the cash.

☞ We are requested by the Republican party of Cabarrus county, to announce JAS YOUNG, Esq., a candidate to represent that county in the Senate of the next Legislature. Mr. Young is a Republican of the old school, opposed to a national bank, a protective tariff, distribution, an assumption of the State debts, and all the dangerous measures of the Federalists—or *Whigs*, as they call themselves.

Congressional Documents.—We take occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness to the politeness of Mr. CALHOUN, of the Senate, and Messrs. CALDWELL, SAUNDERS, WOOD, COLQUITT, S. H. BUTLER, and WATTERSON, of House, for sundry public documents and speeches sent to our address during the present Session of Congress.

☞ We understand the excitement on the subject of a division of Lincoln county, has brought into the field a host of candidates for the Legislature—all Democrats. We would caution our friends in Lincoln, to beware, lest through division in their ranks, the enemy should slip in. Our opponents scruple not at taking any sort of advantage to carry their point. Watch their movements.

☞ The Federal leaders of our State have issued their orders to subordinates, in the shape of an "Address to the people of North Carolina." This address is a tissue of misrepresentations and perversions of well known facts, from begining to end, and hence it cannot mislead even a voter of the most ordinary intelligence. When the people examine the signers to it, they will at once discover that it is a desperate effort of a few office-holders and corporation directors in the State to retain their ill-gotten power. First, we have Mr. *Edmund B. Freeman*, who is a sort of a Deputy Governor under Morehead; second, *Weston R. Gales*, Editor of the official organ, State printer, and member of the Literary Board; third, *Thomas J. Lemay*, another party Editor, and a sort of Deputy public printer; fourth, *R. W. Haywood*, Adjutant General of the State; fifth, *Samuel F. Patterson*, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road. These are the men who have put forth this address to the people of North Carolina, dictating to them how they should vote in the coming election. These State officers, of course, wish not to be turned out, and Gen. Patterson would doubtless like to see another Whig Legislature elected, so that in case his Company should need it, another three hundred thousand dollar doucer could be obtained form the People's Treasury! Are these the sort of men to preach political wisdom to the people of North Carolina? *Watch them!*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fillmore's Tariff Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 16th instant, by force of the gag and the previous question, cutting off all debate on the Bill and amendments. The *Globe* of that day says:

"As we conjectured in the Globe of yesterday, the Federal party worked through the BIG TARIFF BILL to-day, under the operation of the previous question, and cut off all voting by yeas and nays on the amendments proposed in Committee of the Whole.

"By this new mode of legislation, the Representative escapes all responsibility for his votes on amendments rejected in committee. No votes are taken there by yeas and nays—and all voting on the *rejected amendments*, by yeas and nays, in the House, (where it was the immemorial custom to renew such propositions, and call the yeas and nays, so as to hold each Representative to his responsibility,) is precluded by the previous question. Every Federal member can now deny before his constituents that he voted against any one of the rejected amendments which he shall find to be popular in his district.

"It will be seen that the present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on any articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent., the dis-

tribution should cease, and the land funds restored to the treasury of the Union.

"The duties under the present bill more than double the 20 per cent. of the compromise act; and the plighted faith which obtained the passage of the distribution law, *only* by inserting that condition, is now violated;—the duties are raised above 20 per cent., and the conditional clause of the distribution act repealed. This is high-handed, not high-minded Federalism. It is Coonskin, not black-cockade Federalism."

The following are the *yeas* and *nays* on the passage of the Bill. [We have put the name of the *one* Democratic member who voted for the Bill in *italic*, and the Whigs who voted against it in *italic*, also]:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Appleton, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Granger, Green, Hall, Halsted, Howard, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, William Cost Johnson, Isaac D. Jones, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Linn, McKennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, *Parmenter*, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, William Russel, James M. Russel, Saltontall, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Sollers, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokely, Stration, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart Summers, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White J. L. Williams, Yorke, A. Young, and J. Young—116.

Nays—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Black, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, *Milton Brown*, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, *William Butler*, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, *William B. Campbell, Caruthers*, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Mark A. Cooper, Cross, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Dawson, Dean, *Deberry*, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, Fornance, *Thomas F. Foster, Gamble*, Gerry, Gilmer, William O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Gwin, *Habersham*, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Hubard, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, *Andrew Kennedy, King*, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallaory, Marchand, Alfred Marshal, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medil, *Meriwether*, Miller, *Mitchell*, Newhard, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Read, Reding, Rencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rodgers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Wm, Smith, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, *Warren*, Watterson, Weller, James W. Williams, *C. H. Williams* and Wood—112.

Now, the Southern people can see who are their friends, as well on this vital question of tariff taxes, as on that of Abolition. The whole Democracy in the House, with barely one exception, voted against this system of robbery, and it was only carried by the votes of Southern Whigs! After the Bill had passed the House, Mr. *Beeson* of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, made the following pertinent remarks:

"Mr. *Beeson* rose and gave notice that he would, at the next session of Congress, offer a resolution, referring to a committee the enquiry whether it would be expedient to bring in a bill, similar to the amendment rejected by the committee of the Whole, laying taxes on paper money of similar denominations to those of our gold and silver coins.

"Mr. B. was proceeding to make a further statement when he was informed by the Speaker that it would not then be in order. Had it been in order, Mr. B. would have continued to the following effect;

And I will persist in the advocacy of that measure, in and out of Congress, as I have done for a whole decade of years, until the question of right is settled: I mean the right of taxing the coffee, tea, sugar, salt, blankets, the bread and clothing of the yeomanry of the country, and exempting from taxation the shinplaster jugglers, who plunder them by millions of the fruits of their toil. Where are your thunders, where your hosts, ploughmen and artisans of the U. S.?"

This is the way: the Whigs are ever ready to tax the necessaries of life, used by the poor laborer; but the speculators and money-sharks must not be taxed on their means of accumulating wealth. But Mr. Tyler will settle the hash with this abominable measure, by a *veto*—mark it.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

Alas, poor Whiggery! State after State has deserted their piebald faction, until their strength is reduced to a mere "corporal's guard" with the people. *Louisiana* has followed in the train of the long catalogue of States that voted for Whiggery in 1840, and since turned Democratic. MOUTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 2,000 majority, a majority in both Houses of the State Legislature is Democratic, and two of the three members of Congress. This is the first time the Democrats have ever elected a Governor in Louisiana. There are ten Parishes to hear from and MOUTON's present majority is 1,573—in the same Parishes in 1840, Harrison's maj. was 2,880: net Democratic gain so far, 4,453! 1st Congressional District, *White* (Fed.) re-elected without opposition; 2d do., *Dawson* (Dem.) re-elected by about 600 majority—in 1840 his majority was less than 100; 3d., *Bryce*, (Dem.)is no doubt elected over *Moore*, the present Whig member, as his majority, so far as heard from, is several hundred, and will be increased by the other Parish to hear from.

Republicans of *North Carolina!* Do you hear this thunder from *Louisiana?* and will you not give a glorious response on the 4th of August? The whole country, from Maine to Louisiana, has renounced Federalism, alias modern Whiggery. North Carolina has yet to speak; and we predict that here too, the same fate awaits this hateful compound of political iniquities. *Come up to the polls*, then, fellow-citizens, all you who are opposed to old fashioned Federalism, and let us have a glorious DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH! Let us put down *John M. Morehead*, his Banks, and tariff taxes, and all the abominations of his party, and do like the Louisianians, elect a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. We *can* and we *must* do it.

☞ There has nothing new transpired since our last, in regard to the negotiations now in progess at Washington for the settlement of our difficulties with England.

TO GOVERNOR MOREHEAD:

SIR: I understand you are this day to make a public speech to the freemen of Mecklenburg county; and as it is pretty certain there will be no one to reply to you, even if an opportunity were offered for a reply, I claim the privilege of propounding to you thrqugh the newspaper a few questions —very plain ones, to which I respectfully solicit your attention and an answer in your speech. As at present advised, I do not expect to vote for you for Governor; but this I hope will not, in your view, deprive me as a free voter, of the right to ask at your hands information on important national and State affairs.

1st. As you were sir, some years since, a decided and bold opponent of a high protective tariff, I would like for you to inform the people why you are now advocating the protective system—advocating high taxes on the people for the benefit of the manufacturers? Have your views on this important subject been changed by your having become the owner of one or two *cotton factories?*

2d. In former years you were violently opposed to Mr. CLAY: you denounced him as a dangerous, corrupt, ambitious politican, and declared, in effect, that he sold himself to Mr. Adams for an office, which he got. Now you are advocating this same man Clay as a candidate for President. Explain to the people, if you please, how this remarkable change has come about. Is Mr. Clay more honest and pure now than he was in 1824?

3d. You were formerly an opponent of a national Bank, and approved Jackson's Bank veto in 1832: What new lights have illuminated your vision to make you a Bank man now?

4th. Will you state to the people, the reasons why you and the public Treasurer suppressed the information called for by the last Legislature, in regard to the names, &c., of those who had borrowed money from the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards?

5th. You have been publicly charged with having used the money of the State in buying up the bonds af an insolvent corporation, instead of loaning it out on good security, as directed by law: Will you explain this matter, and acknowledge or clear up the charge?

6th. Why did you appropriate the people's money, which you were directed by law to expend in repairing the Governor's palace and enclosures, to the building of an *ice-house*? Did you not abuse Van Buren in 1840 for using *ice?*

7th. What are your views of the Bankrutp Law?

8th. You promised the people in 1840, if they would elect you and your party to office, low taxes, a cheap Government, prosperous times, and plenty of money: As none of these golden promises have been fulfilled, will you inform the people when they may look out for their fulfilment?

There are other important questions about which the people of this county would like to know your present views—such as "dish rags," "soap and towels," "gold spoons," &c., &c., but I will not draw farther at present upon your Excellency's time and patience. The above questions are asked in a spirit of fairness; and I hope you will answer them in the same way, and not take refuge behind the homely adage—"ask me no *questions*, and I'll tell you no *lies*." I want the questions answered, and no lies told either. A VOTER.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS!

The Federalists have started the report in some portions of the State, that the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. HENRY, has withdrawn from the contest; and from the remarks on the following letter from Mr. Henry, by the Raliegh Register and other Federal papers, it is evident they are endeavoring to give currency to the falsehood. But Mr. HENRY is still our candidate, and we trust and believe, destined to be our next Governor.—He certainly will be, if all our friends do their duty:

LETTER FROM LOUIS D. HENRY, ESQ.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 9TH, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have lately had the honor to receive many invitations from my fellow-citizens, in different parts of the State, to address the electors of the Governor, in their respective counties, "on the various political questions of the day;" and this moment I have received another, of which you have been made the medium of communication.

As the present state of my health deprives me of all expectation of being able to comply with the wishes of my fellow-citizens, in this respect; in justice to myself, to prevent disappointment and inconvenience to them, and to enable them to make such other arrangements as the exigency may suggest, I am constrained to obtrude my private afflictions, through the columns of the Standard, upon the candor and kindness of my friends to excuse me; and to submit to the hazard of having them made the subject of the ungenerous commentaries of the unfeeling.

The disease under which I have been suffering for several years, together with an injury received from the fall of my horse, has rendered my health too feeble to endure the exposure, excitement, and labor of a political canvass, *at this season of the year.*

Feeling conscious that my health would decline at this season, as it has for several summers past, I did not fail, on all proper occasions, heretofore, to apprize my political friends of it, and all those who had a right to know it.

With this knowledge on their part, I was advised to visit my fellow-citizens in the West before the warm weather set in. Accordingly, I commenced the canvass on the last of February, and continued it until I was taken sick in May. Although I have mainly recovered from that attack, I am advised by my physician and friends, in which my own judgment concurs, that it would be attended with danger to my life, or health, to *renew the canvass at this season of the year.*

I deeply deplore the necessity which denies me the gratification of mingling with my fellow-citizens, and of complying with their wishes. I beg leave to tender them my most grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon me by their invitations; and *I ask of their liberality*, to excuse me from an undertaking, where the services I could render would be but small, when put in competition with the hazards attending the effort.

I am most respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv't,
LOUIS D. HENRY.

THOMAS LORING, Esq.

THE FEDERAL WHIGS AND THE LATE GEN. HARRISON.

There can be no doubt that the course pursued by Mr. TYLER, on the subject of a national Bank and the Tariff, fully accord with the views entertained by Gen. Harrison, before he was elected President —and for carrying out which, if he had lived, the sage of North Bend would have shared the same indecent and violent abuse which the *Federal* Whigs have showered upon Mr. Tyler. Gen. H. had all his life, and in various ways, shown his opposition to a National Bank; and Mr. *Badger*, the great leader of North Carolina Whigery, in 1840 denounced as a slander the charge that Gen. Harrison was a Bank man. And to prove that Gen. Harrison, like Mr. Tyler, was utterly opposed to a protective tariff, and in favor of sacredly observing the Compromise Act, we need only cite the following letter written by him as late as 1836:

"ZANESVILLE, Nov. 2, 1836.

"GENTLEMEN: I had the honor, this moment, to receive your communication of yesterday. I regret that my remarks of yesterday were misunderstood in relation to the tariff system. What I meant to convey was, that I had been a warm advocate for that system upon its first adoption; that I still believed in the benefits it had conferred upon the country; but I certainly never had, nor ever would have, any idea of reviving it. What I said was, that I would not agree to the repeal as it now stands. In other words, I am for supporting the compromise act, *and never will agree to its being altered or repealed.*

"In relation to the internal improvement system, I refer you for my sentiments to my letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

WM. H. HARRISON.

"Messrs. DOSTLER, TAYLOR, and others."

This shows that Gen. Harrison was unalterably opposed to the course of the present Whig majority in Congress, who, under the lead of Mr. CLAY, have broken up the Compromise, and are striving to fasten on the country a high protective tariff—and for thwarting them in which they so much abuse Mr. Tyler.

But we have further and positive proof that Gen. Harrison, after he was in the Presidential chair, abhorred the heartless, and ruinous policy of the Federal Whigs. The following extract from a speech made at Philadelphia on the last 4th of July, by the Hon. *Geo. H. Proffit* of Indiana, a staunch Harrison man, settles this point:

"Mr. Proffit gave an account of a scene which he witnessed between General Harrison and three or four leading Whigs on the 22d of March, 1841, and at the last interview which he, Mr. P., ever had with him. Those men were urging the indiscriminate discharge of Democratic officeholders—all the parties appeared warm and eager in the controversy, until at legnth, General H. started up, and with a warmth and energy he rarly exhibited, he extended his arms, exclaiming, at the same time, "So help me God, I will resign my office before I can be guilty of such iniquity." The good old man continued to assert his determination to pursue a moderate and just course, and his persecutors left the house very much dissatisfied. After they were gone, the President turned to me and remarked, "Proffit, I am glad to see you—the federal portion of the Whig party are making desperate efforts to seize the reigns of government—they are urging the most unmerciful proscription, and if they continue to do so much longer, they will drive me mad.'"

Here we see the venerable patriot Harrison speaking in the most contemptible terms of the "Federal Whigs," the Clay faction—said they were "making desperate efforts to seize (*even from him*) the reins of Government," just as they have attempted to seize them from Mr. Tyler; and, continues the old man—"they are urging the most unmerciful proscription, and if they continue to do so much longer, they will run me mad." And did they not only drive him mad, but drive his gray-hairs with sorrow to the grave!—they literally killed him with their ceaseless and heartless importunities for *proscription! proscription!!—spoils! spoils!!*

And this is the party who have the face to ask the people to trust them again—talk about consistency and boast of their unbroken pledges to the country! They harrass their President to death in their heartless attempts to wrest the reins of Government from his hands and to compel him to adopt a course of policy contrary to his own views of right and his pledges to the country; and they burn in effigy and denounce as a wretch and a traider their Vice President because he would not surrender the Government into the hands of an irresponsible cabal of caucus dictators!—these are the men, headed in North Carolina by *John M. Morehead & Co.*, who ask the people to trust them again with power. What will the honest portion of the Harrison party—those who supported Harrison from principle, say to such deceivers? Will they again vote for them?

THE WORK COMMENCED.

That an assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government is a favorite measure of the Whig party, and that that party will attempt to force this iniquitous measure on the country while they have a majority in Congress, can now no longer be questioned. In accordance with previous notice, Mr. *Johnson*, of Maryland, has laid before Congress his plan for assumption; and on the 8th, the following somewhat different project was submitted to the House by Mr. *Gentry*, another prominent Whig member from Tennessee. Mr. G. comes up to the question boldly, and presents the most extensive, high-handed and bare-faced system of speculation and plunder ever broached in this country—not even excepting the corrupt funding system of that great Federalist, Gen. Hamilton, at the commencement of our Government. It is no longer safe for the people to ridicule the absurdity of supposing that the Whigs intend sincerely to advocate this measure;—they intend to force it on the country if they can. It is their scheme of relief to the stock-jobbers, speculators, and money-lenders at home and in England, by fleecing the laboring classes of the country to pay the debts held by these money-sharks. It is, too, designed as the great corruption measure for impoverishing the States and the people into submission to a national Bank and a British Protective Tariff. Are the people ready for this? We know the mass of them are not; but unless they rouse up and show their opposition to this iniquitous scheme of the Whigs, opposition may soon be useless.

The agitation of this assumption question may well alarm the people of North Carolina;—for, besides its general tendency to foster gambling speculations and enrich a few money-lenders by enormous exactions from the honest laborer, we of this State will, if this scheme be carried out, be burdened with taxes to pay the debts of other States—to pay money we do not owe, and which never has and never will benefit us one farthing.

But the reader may say—How are we to show our opposition to this measure of robbery? We answer, by your votes at the ballot-box in August. Be sure you vote against *John M. Morehead* for Governor, and against the *Whig* candidates for the Legislature: let us have a DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH in North Carolina, and that will bring the majority in Congress to their senses. That will convince them that we will not submit to be taxed, and plundered, and robbed of our hard earnings to build up on the ruins of our free institutions a base aristocracy of ravenous money-changers and stock-gambles, foreign and domestic.

But here is the project of the Whigs in Congress. Read it, voters of North Carolina, and say if you can swallow *this* dose:

"A BILL providing for the payment of certain debts of the States, and appropriating the proceeds of the public lands for that purpose.

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the debts of the several States of the United States, heretofore contracted for the objects and purposes hereinafter enumerated, or such portion of them as may hereinafter be provided for in fixing upon a basis or ratio by which the benefits of this act are to be distributed and equalized among the several States, and for which bonds, certificates, or other evidences of debts have been issued, or authorized to be issued, are hereby assumed; and the payment thereof is guarantied by the United States, in all cases in which any State of the United States, or any creditor thereof, shall, before the fourth day of March, A. D. 1843, comply with the terms hereinafter set forth, and where the claim presented shall be decided by the Secretary of the Treasury to come within the provisions of this act: and it is hereby declared that the debts to be assumed, as aforesaid, are those contracted, or authorized to be contracted, by any of said States, for making turnpike roads, rail-roads, and canals, or for improving lake and river navigation.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to entitle any State, or creditor of any State, to the benefits of the aforesaid assumption and guaranty, such State, or its creditor or creditors, (as the case may be,) shall, before the fourth day of March, A. D. 1843, file with the Secretary of the Treasury a full and complete schedule of the debts claimed to come within the provisions of this act—explaining the origin of such debts, and referring to the law authorizing the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall consider and decide upon the admissibility of such claims to the benefits of this act; and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, assuming as a basis the federal numbers of the United States, as the same shall appear by the census to be taken A. D. 1840, and the proportion of ——— millions of dollars for every ——— hundred thousand of such numbers, shall proceed to debit to each State the amount of its debts, assumed and guarantied as aforesaid; valuing all such debts by the rate of interest stipulated therein, as compared with a stock of five per cent. per annum, with interest quarterly, which, for that purpose, shall be considered as at par; and valuing the pound sterling, when the contract is in that currency, at four dollars and eighty six cents. And if such debit to any State, for its debts assumed, shall not equal the sum which its federal numbers would give, calculating upon the aforesaid proportion, then the balance or difference shall be declared and registered in the Treasury; and the said difference shall be made up to the said State by stock of the United States equal to the said balance; said stock to bear an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly to said State, or its officers or agents properly authorized to receive the same; said interest to belong to said State for any purpose to which it shall choose to apply the same; and the said interest shall begin to run from the 1st day of January, April, July, or October, whichever shall next precede to certification of such balance. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue such stocks, in the form heretofore usually adopted by the Treasury, and deliver the same to the proper officer or agent of said State; but said stock shall not be assignable, except as hereinafter provided, viz: Whenever any State shall, by law, appropriate any sum, or make loans, or enter into any guaranty for debts incurred, or contracts entered into for making turnpike roads, railroads, or canals, or for improving lake or river navigation, and said State shall make the same known to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a demand that so much of said stock should be made assignable, he shall substitute certificates of stock for that amount, payable to bearer or assignee, and bearing interest as aforesaid, and payable as aforesaid, according to the direction of said State, through its officer or agent; and shall charge the same as so much paid of the principal of the aforesaid unassignable stock belonging to said State; and all such assignable stock shall be redeemable at the will of the Government, excepting only that it shall be redeemed in the order of its date.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the payment of all the debts and guaranties hereby assumed, and of the stocks authorized to be issued, shall be made at the the place or places, and in the mode stipulated for in the original contract by which said debts were incurred; and if no stipulation has been made, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the same.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the payment of the interest and principal of said debts, guaranties, and stocks, the future proceeds of the sales of the public lands, deducting only the expense of survey, and other incidental expenses, are hereby set apart and appropriated; and the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being is directed to apply the same accordingly, paying all interest due, before the payment of the principal, or any part thereof; and, in addition to the appropriation of the said proceeds of the public lands, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the full payment of all the said debts, guaraties, and stocks, principal and interest.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until the faith of said State shall be pledged that no new debt shall be created by said State for any of the purposes specified in the first section of this act, until all the liabilities hereby incurred by the Government of the United States shall have been paid or redeemed, except such States as have not heretofore contracted debts for the aforesaid purposes, equal to the amount of their proportion of the liabilities proposed to be incurred by the United States by this act; and the States coming within this exception shall only be required to pledge their faith that new debts shall not be contracted for the objects aforesaid, beyond such an amount as will make their whole debt, created for those purposes, equal to the amount of stock to which said States will be respectively entitled by the provisions of this act, added to the present amount of the debts of said States respectively, incurred for the aforesaid purpose."

The Plebian.—We have received two numbers of a weekly paper published in New York City, called the *Weekly Plebian*, and Edited by SLAMM & GUION. The *Plebian* is thoroughly Democratic in its politics, and conducted with great spirit and ability. We wish it a wide circulation.

☞ We have received from Dr. *Kuhl* the following letter, with a request that we would insert it in our Editorial columns:

ASHEBORO', N. C., July 13th, 1842.

Dr. J. KUHL, Raleigh,

DEAR SIR: I think your Medicines are about to take a start in this county, from the fact, that they effected a cure which seems to have baffled the skill of the physicians in this section, for a year or two. The subject is Mr. Nathaniel N., who has been afflicted with the Liver Complaint, together with some other complaints,—say, Flatulence and Dyspepsia. He has taken one bottle of the Restorer togother with the Aromatic Extract and Depurative Powder. He says that in twelve hours, he felt relieved, and in twenty-four hours, *much relieved*. He has so far recovered, now, as to follow the avocation of his farm with little or no difficulty. He says he wants all who are afflicted, to use your Medicines, and is recommending them to the afflicted.

I would be glad you would send me a supply very soon, by the stage, of the Restorer, Aromatic Extract and Abyssinia Mixture, as a vast number of persons are taking them now.

Respectfully yours,
J. M. A. DRAKE.

General JACKSON put the city of New Orleans under martial law as means of defending it against a foreign enemy, and *Whigism will never forgive him.*

The Legislature and Governor *de facto* of Rhode Island put a whole State under martial law, and keep it so, as a means of wreaking public and private vengeance on citizens who have commited no crime but the assertion of their rights, when there is not a man in arms against the existing authorities, and *Whigism everywhere approves it!*

Kendall's Expositor.

Died, in this county, on the 22d inst., Mr. *Andrew H. Brown.* This young man was the son of Benjamin Brown, Esq., and had just entered upon his 20th year. He left tender parents, a utrine brother, with a number of other brothers and sisters to lament the loss of so worthy a member of the family circle; nor does the neighboring acquaintances fail to feel the mortal shock; society has lost one of her hopes.

But here let us turn to the other side of the picture, which is the most sublime and interesting that ever could have transpired in the family of man; we would that it was engraved in letters of gold, to last through ages yet to come. We will give the circumstance as it took place.

On the day before he died, he entered into solemn prayer for some time, and then broke out in strains of hopeful joy for what the Lord had done for his soul, spoke joyfully of his trust in God and his hope of Heaven, said he was ready to go, for the Lord was about to take him to himself; then exhorted all present to prepare to meet him in Heaven and then prayed that they all might. Then called his friends to him, one at a time, and in profound order, beginning with his parents, embraced each most affectionately and bade them an eternal farewell; and when he was done with the large family circle, he called, embraced and bade adieu to a large number of bystanding neighbours, and then asked if there was any body else in the house to whom he might pay his last respects. Being told there was no more, he became composed for a while, then became restless through the night, and early next morning, Jesus took his Dying head upon his breast, and he breathed his life out sweetly there.—*Communicated.*

☞ **The Charlotte Benevolent Society** will hold a fair at Maj. Smith's Hotel in this village, on Tuesday evening the 26th instant. The fair will open at 7 o'clock. A great variety of articles for the use of gentlemen, ladies and children will be offered for sale. A splendid Concert of Music on various instruments by ladies and gentlemen amatuer performers. Refreshments consisting of nuts, cakes and the fruits of the season will be furnished on the occasion.

Tickets at the door, 25 cts., children half price.

July 19, 1842.

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES:*

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of HIRAM A. LOWRANCE of Lincoln county, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY, of Lincoln county, Iron Master, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

T. M. ABERNATHY, & J. E. ROBINSON, of Lincoln County, Merchants, to be declared Bankrupts, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

ANDREW H. PORTER, of Mecklenburg County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

HENRY W. MARKS, of Mecklenburg County, Shoe Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

STEVEN W. ALLEN, of Mecklenburg County, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.

PATRICK J. WILSON, of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

JACOB LEMLEY, of Mecklenburg County, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By Order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 14th, 1842. 72...3w

AGRICULTURE.

From the Western Farmer.

HOW CAN TOMATOES BE PRESERVED?

MR. SNOW: Among the many valuable directions you have provided for your readers, I do not observe any as to the best mode of putting up and preserving Tomatoes for winter use. This is a vegetable that, for both health and taste, has recently become quite a favourite dish here. So far as I know, very little care has been taken in this section to preserve them. Indeed, so little attention has been given to their preservation, that many think they can have them no longer than during the season of their growth. They are easily raised, produce abundantly, and, after a little use, all declare them to be a rich treat. Their presence on the table at any, or even with all meals of the day, is quite acceptable.

A notice from you at this time, as to the best mode for putting them up for winter, would be of service to at least one of your readers.

Yours, &c.

B. P. T.

ANSWER BY THE EDITOR.

The Tomato has long been known and used for culinary purposes in many portions of Europe, in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and within a few years has become a general favorite in this country.

Dr. Bennett, a medical professor in one of our colleges, considers it an invaluable article of diet. He ascribes to it high medicinal properties, and declares:

"1st. That it (the tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.

"2nd. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

"3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone.

"4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

"5th. That persons removing from the east or north to the south or west, should by all means to make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent billious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

"6th. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *Materia Alimentaria*."

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says: "It is everywhere deemed a healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article of food."

Professor Dickens writes: "I think it more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

Professor Dungleson says: "It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

It is considered efficient in curing indigestion and diseases of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register says, it has been tried by several persons to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks, a fit of coughing. It was used in a dry state, with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a conviction, that if freely used in August and September it would prove a complete antidote to billious fevers.

Various are the methods which have been instituted for preparing this article for diet, which adds to the variety of taste, and renders it in some one of its forms, agreeable to every individual. We give the various recipes that have come under our observation:

Daily use the Tomato.—Cut up with salt, vinegar and pepper, as you do cucumbers, and eat away as fast as you can.

How to Stew Tomatoes.—Take your Tomato from the vine ripe; slice up, put in the pot over the fire without water; stew them slow, and when done put in a small lump of butter, and eat as you do apple sauce. If you choose, a little crumb of bread or pulverized crackers may be added. What you have left, put away in a jar for winter.

Tomato Omelet.—When stewed, beat up a half a dozen new laid eggs, the yolk and white separate; when each are well beaten, mix them with the tomato—put them in a pan and beat them up; you have a fine omelet.

To keep them the year round.—Take them full ripe, and scald in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned, boil well in a little sugar or salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about an inch thick, in the sun.—They will dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should hang in a dry room.

How to Pickle Tomatoes.—Pick them when they are ripe. Put them in layers in a jar, with garlicks, mustard seed, horse-radish, spices, &c. as you like, filling up the jar, occasionally putting a little salt, proportionally to the quantity laid down, and which is intended to preserve the tomato. When the jar is full, pour on the tomatoes cold cider vinegar, (it must be pure,) till all is covered, and then cork up tight and set away for winter.

To make Tomato Preserves.—Take them while quite small and green—put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange cut in slices to every two pounds of tomatoes.—Simmer them over a slow fire for two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. If very superior preserves are wanted, add two fresh lemons, so as to get none of the white part; squeeze out the juice, mix the parings, juice and cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few peach leaves and powdered ginger tied up in a bag. Boil the whole gently for three fourths of an hour, take up the tomatoes, strain the liquor, and put with it a pound and a half of white sugar, for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes and boil them gently till the syrup appears to have entered them. In the course of a week, turn the syrup from them, heat it scalding hot, and turn it on to the tomatoes. Prepared in this way. they resemble West India sweetmeats.

WILL YOU TAKE A SHEEP?

A Valuable friend and an old farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you when I hired you, that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, "Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without."

The youngest son, a strippling, then said, Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also, if you will do without rum."

Presently Chandler speaks again—

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

This was poser; he hardly thought that he could give up the "good creature" yet, but the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded. The result was, the demon was henceforth banished from the premises, to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

Teetotalism with a Vengeance.—When Messrs. Marshall and Briggs, the teetotalers of Congress, lately visited N. York to attend the great Temperance Convention, the Tribune and other papers contended that they should not put up at the Astor House, because liquors were sold at the bar, and it would be indirectly giving a sanction to intemperance! Now, such ultraism as this will damn any cause. How long will it be before a teetotaler will inquire who drinks a glass of wine in his own house, or whether a candidate for office ever wets his lips with a Julep?—We are not reformed drunkards, but are and have been all our lives, sober, but we despise this sort of illiberality. Advocate temperance on a broad and noble scale, but, in God's name, keep it above such narrow prejudices and little meannesses. A man may take his glass of wine, or even his Julep, without becoming quite a devil, or being at all worse for it, and the proprietor of a hotel may furnish refreshment at his bar without disqualifying his house for the reception even of reformed drunkards. This is a free country, and people may drink or not, as they please—and bad, degrading, terrible as is the vice of intemperance, it is not one tithe as bad—one tithe as dangerous as that *tyranny of opinion*, which some of those who have been wallowing all their lives in the slough of infamy, now seek to establish. Such men should not be *the first* to set up the standard of moral perfection so high that few can reach it; and they should scrutinise their own past lives, and the *motive* that induced them to reform, or to affect a reform, before they club to put down every man who does not feel it necessary to join a total-abstinence society.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

TAXES *on* TAXES—WHO PAYS THEM?

The Tariff always acts as a double tax,—that is, it not only raises the price of all foreign articles imported, but it raises the price of all articles manufactured by our own factories. There is however this difference: The tax laid on the Foreign article, goes to the Government;—the tax laid on the Domestic article goes to the Manufacturer, while all comes out of the pockets of the people.

Let us look at facts, and see how this thing works:

It appears from a Document laid before Congress and printed by its order, that:

The aggregate value of Domestic manufactures in 1840, was 358 *millions of dollars*, $358,000,000

It also appears that 94 *millions* of dollars is the value of the Foreign articles upon which the Whigs propose to raise a revenue of 27 millions of dollars by the Tariff, $94,000,000

Now mark the two amounts above, and here is the true question for the people to cypher out:

If the new Tariff on 94 millions worth of Foreign articles will give the Government 27 millions of dollars revenue—how much will the Tariff on 358 millions of Domestic manufactures put into the pockets of the American manufacturer? Nearly four times 27 millions! The tax paid to the Government is a mere fractional part—a trifle, compared to what the People will have to pay to the Factory gentlemen. Is it any wonder then that *they* go for a high Pretective Tariff?—*West. Car.*

Flagrant inconsistency of Henry Clay.—On the 12th of February, 1833, Mr. Clay delivered his introductory speech in favor of the *Compromise Act*. In this speech he not only argued that the *protection* under it to the manufacturers, would be ample, but that the Act would be considered as a solemn *Treaty of Peace* that no man might dare to disturb.

Here are his own words. He said:

"*What man who is entitled to or deserves the character of an American Statesman*, would stand up in his place in either House of Congress, and disturb this Treaty of peace and amity."

Who could imagine after such language as this, that this same man Henry Clay would be the very first to "stand up in his place" in Congress, and propose not only to "disturb," but to violate this Compromise? Yet such is even the fact. He has done it.

And now this same Henry Clay is proclaimed to be the *Whig candidate* for next President, and *John M. Morehead* is advocating his claims before the people of North Carolina.—*Ib.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes on Friday:

"Yesterday morning, Mr. Tyler received an annonymous letter, putting him upon his guard against an intended assassination; and during the performances of the band, in Capitol Square, last evening, there was quite a current report that he had been shot at and wounded.

But the President openly expresses his fearlessness of the first of these threats, and shows the best proofs of the absurdity of the rumor by receiving visiters freely and entertaining all comers cordially.

He has authorised an announcement in the papers that his house will be open for a levee on Monday, the 4th inst., and does not seem to be at all alarmed."

ROTATION IN OFFICE.—"Feller Sogers," said a newly elected lieutenant of Militia, away down in Maine, "I'm alfired obleeged to you for this shove up in the ranks you have given me. Feller Sogers, I'm not goin to forget your kindness soon—not by a darn sight; and I tell ye what it is; I'll stick to my post like pitch to a pine board, so long as there's peace; but as I am for rotation in office, if we should come to blows with the Britishers, I'll be darned if I don't resign right off, and give every feller a fair shake for fame and glory, and all that ere."

ABOLITIONISM IN OHIO.—Mr. King, the abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio, while addressing a crowd at Mount Vernon, a short time since, was pelted with rotten eggs, until he had to retire from the stand.

New Use for Bacon.—Bacon sold at Hamville, Mo., last week, at *one* cent a pound. Some of the steamboats burn it in preference to wood, to raise the steam with, it is so cheap!

Doctor Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER *vs.* ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK *vs.* WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

WILLIAM CARSON *vs.* ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. } Attachment levied on Land,

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, *Abram F. Alexander*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of ou said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 184 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. M. C. C.

Price adv. 5,60.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Negroes Wanted.

A Few likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years old, for which cash will be paid. Enquire of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

July 12, 1842. 70...3t.

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO., Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A...William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B...Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D...Peter Deck.

F...Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Bobert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V...Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new snpply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

JOB PRINTING,

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

THE CHICORA

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERALINTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commoditics which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their finds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.